Revision of the Eupelmidae Walker, 1833 described by Jean Risbec. Part 1: the slide mounted specimens housed at the Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle in Paris

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Published on 25 September 2015

ABSTRACT
The present contribution is a catalogue of the Jean Risbec collection, including specimens mounted on microscope slides and belonging to Eupelmidae Walker, 1833 or originally described in Eupelmidae, as well as the point-mounted or card mounted specimens originally on these slides. Lectotypes are designated for 19 species. Eleven new combinations are proposed. The genus Fanamokala Risbec, 1960 described in Pteromalidae Dalman, 1820 is treated as a junior synonym of Eupelmus Dalman, 1820, subgenus Episolindelia Girault, 1914 n. syn. The following seven specific or subspecific synonymies are made: Anastatus aliberti var. bruniptera Risbec, 1951, Anastatus nezarae Risbec, 1951, and Anastatus rhynchitidi Risbec, 1951 n. syn. of Anastatus (Anastatus) aliberti Risbec, 1951, Brasema leersiae var. garouae Risbec, 1955 n. syn. of Eupelmus (Eupelmus) australiensis (Girault, 1913), Brasema leersiae Risbec, 1956 n. syn. of Eupelmus (Eupelmus) testaceiventris (Motschulsky, 1863), Bruchocida batataephila Risbec, 1951 n. syn. of Eupelmus (Eupelmus) elongatus Risbec, 1951, and Macreupelmus australis Risbec, 1952 n. syn. of Eupelmus (Eupelmus) fissicollis Risbec, 1952. Specific status is proposed for Anastatus pseudocreobotrae Risbec, 1951 n. stat., Eupelmus (Macroneura) psychepterus Risbec, 1951 n. stat., Neanastatus bicolor Risbec, 1951 and Neanastatus platygasteri Risbec, 1956 n. stat., all described originally as varieties. Vignalia halyomorphae Risbec, 1951 is removed from synonymy under Anastatus nezarae Risbec, 1951 as Anastatus (Anastatus) halyomorphae (Risbec, 1951) rev. stat. and n. comb.

KEY WORDS
Parasitoid wasps, Afrotropical, type specimens, taxonomy, nomenclature, new combinations, new synonyms, new status.
superfamily Chalcidoidea Latreille, 1817 (Hymenoptera), Eupelmidae Walker, 1833 is a cosmopolitan family in the species, described by the late Dr Jean Risbec (1895-1964). Material of Eupelmidae, as well as those of other Chalcidoidea sacks (Gibson 1995).

et al. 2013). Species of the nominal the cocoon (Korenko Bouček & Andriescu, 1967 feeds on spider juveniles inside Calymmochilus (Risbec 1955). is the only known chalcid wasp to parasitize pseudoscor - (Waterston 1915) and (Risbec, 1955)


INTRODUCTION

Eupelmidae Walker, 1833 is a cosmopolitan family in the superfamily Chalcidoidea Latreille, 1817 (Hymenoptera), with more than 970 currently recognized species classified in 45 extant genera and three subfamilies (Noyes 2014). All species with known biologies are idiobiont parasitoids and many of them are polyphagous (Gibson 2006). For example, species of Calootta Curtis, 1836 and Euandatum Ratzeburg, 1852 are mostly reported as ectoparasitoids of xylophagous coleopteran larvae (Gibson 1989); species of Eupelmus Dalman, 1820 are typically primary or secondary ectoparasitoids of the larvae and pupae of various holometabolous insects in concealed situations (Gibson 2011); and most Anastatus Motschulsky, 1859 species are primary egg parasitoids of a wide variety of insect orders and rarely act also as hyperparasitoids (Gibson et al. 2012). However, Anastatus viridiceps Waterston, 1915 is a parasitoid of tssete fly pupae (Glossina moritana) Westwood, 1851, Diptera, Glossinidae) (Waterston 1915) and Anastatus dipterae (Risbec, 1955) is presumably associated with unknown Diptera puparia (Risbec 1955). Calymnochilus longbottomi Gibson, 1998 is the only known chalcid wasp to parasitize pseudoscorions (Austin et al. 1998), whereas Calymnochilus dispar Bouček & Andriescu, 1967 feeds on spider juveniles inside the cocoon (Korenko et al. 2013). Species of the nominal subgenus of Arachnophaga Ashmead, 1896, as their name suggests, are mostly also predators of eggs in spider egg sacks (Gibson 1995).

The Hymenoptera collection of the Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle, Paris, holds the vast majority of the type material of Eupelmidae, as well as those of other Chalcidoidea species, described by the late Dr Jean Risbec (1895-1964). Although Risbec is responsible for naming a significant proportion of Afrotropical chalcid wasp species, thus greatly contributing to the biodiversity inventory of this region, his publications and collection are likewise an impediment in the taxonomy of African Chalcidoidea. His descriptions are usually insufficiently accurate and his drawings too schematic to correctly identify his species, though many of his species obviously were described in the wrong genus. Risbec never designated a holotype for the species he described and the taxonomic status of many names appearing on his labels is unclear because he changed the name in the publication while retaining the manuscript name on the specimens. However, data in the original description concerning the host, associated plant species, collection and rearing dates, and locality usually are sufficient to recognize the type specimens. Biographical details of Risbec’s life and the history of his types are published elsewhere (Vayssière 1980; Lhoste 1987; Noyes & Prinsloo 1998; Jolivet 2007). Comprehensive publications concerning the species described by J. Risbec and his types are Viggiani (1969) for the Trichogrammatidae Haliday, 1851, Bouček (1976a) and Mitroui (2011, 2015) for the Ptero -malidae Dalman, 1820, Bouček (1976b) for several families of Chalcidoidea, Delvare (1988), Gates & Delvare (2008) for the Eurytomidae Walker, 1832, Grissell (1995) for the Torymidae Walker, 1833, and Noyes & Prinsloo (1998) for the Encyrtidae Walker, 1837.

The present contribution represents a catalogue of the J. Risbec slide-mounted Eupelmidae collection housed at the Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle in Paris, including specimens subsequently mounted from slides by previous authors. Included are all taxa described by Risbec in Eupelmidae or belonging to Eupelmidae, even if originally described in another family.
MATERIAL AND METHODS

The collection of J. Risbec was historically divided in two parts with the majority of the material deposited at Office de la Recherche scientifique et technique d’Outre-Mer (ORSTOM) at Bondy in Paris eastern suburb (presently IRD). This collection was transferred to Paris in the 1970’s (Noyes & Prin-sloo 1998) but it is kept separately from the collection acquired by MNHN earlier. To avoid repetitions, the slides are here named with institution code followed by box number and slide number, separated by a full stop. Hence slide MNHN.4.61 would mean that the slide belongs to the MNHN collection and is housed in box number four at rank 61.

Jean Risbec had a very peculiar manner of slide mounting specimens. Usually the specimens are dry mounted without dissection between a glass slide and a coverslip, with the latter sealed on the sides with beeswax or paraffin wax (Figs 1A, B; 2D) or more rarely with Canada balsam (Fig. 1C). This mounting method was apparently preferred because Risbec used to dismantle the preparation in order to reexamine the specimen under various angles, with the admitted risk of damaging or losing the specimen (Risbec 1950b: 513). Only in a few instances the specimens are actually mounted in Canada balsam but without being previously cleared (Fig. 2A, E), or sometimes they are partly in balsam and partly dry, probably due to an accident when sealing the coverslip (Fig. 2C, F). On rare occasions the specimens were mounted on thin wooden strips having the shape and size of a microscope slide and a circular hole to hold the specimen; specimens are dry mounted with two coverslips attached with wax on both sides of the wooden piece (Fig. 1D) or in one instance the specimen is mounted in balsam (Fig. 2B). In the case of a few specimens, perhaps considered not very important, they are mounted on recycled cardboard “slides” (Fig. 1E). Slide mounted parts of specimens, such as male genitalia, antenna or mandible – a common practice for those who study chalcid wasps – are very rare in Risbec’s collection (Fig. 1G).

According to the labels on the specimens, previous work on the collection was undertaken by J.-H. Hedqvist in 1965 and 1969, by Z. Bouček in 1976, and G. A. P. Gibson in 1991. The original slides from which the material was remounted by J.-H. Hedqvist are missing, and sometimes the labels were apparently detached from the original slides and used to label the remounted material. Z. Bouček did not remount any specimens while G. A. P. Gibson carefully relabeled the remounted material and the original slides were preserved in all instances. Findings by these authors are the main references for the Eupelmidae species described by J. Risbec (Hedqvist 1970; Bouček 1976b; Gibson 1995).

Beside this slide collection, several more types of Eupelmidae species described by J. Risbec are preserved in the general Hymenoptera collection of MNHN, this being mostly minuten-pin mounted material collected by A. Seyrig in Madagascar. Because this material is much more accessible to research, its cataloguing is less pressing and is not treated here, but a second catalogue concerning this material is currently in preparation. A few other type specimens of J. Risbec are housed in the Royal Museum for Central Africa in Tervuren, but of these, only the material belonging to Pteromalidae (Mitroiu 2011) and one species of Encyrtidae (Subha Rao 1972) has been critically reanalyzed after the publication of the original descriptions by Risbec (1957b).

Almost 1660 slides were examined, and among them 144 slides were found to be connected to Eupelmidae. Within the catalogue, names as originally published are arranged alphabetically. The data on the labels are presented for each slide, with a slash (/) distinguishing data on separate rows of the same label and a semicolon distinguishing data on separate labels or separate areas of text on different parts of the slide. When there was a slash on the original label it is replaced with an n-dash. The data are presented without any corrections and text in square brackets indicates comments by the authors. As part of the curatorial process all the specimens were labeled with red printed labels according to their type status (holotype, lectotype, paralecotype or syntype), but for brevity we mention only the original labels and omit this one. For the lectotypes designated in this publication all the labels are mentioned. In the case of lectotype designations from specimens still mounted on slides, and if several specimens of the same sex were present under one coverslip, the lectotype was marked with black ink in order to avoid any possible confusion.

Because most specimens in the collection are usually slightly pressed between the slide and the coverslip they are held in place and thus are relatively well preserved. In most instances it was not considered necessary to remount the type material on cards as we feel that the specimens remain much better protected over the long term as originally mounted by Risbec, although they are sometimes difficult to examine.

For the stability of nomenclature, lectotypes were designated in the following cases: when the type series contains more than one species but only one of them agrees with the original description, when the lectotype was selected by previous persons studying the group but not validated through publication or when there is an immediate taxonomic interest for a given group.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Technical terms
f1-f8 first to eighth flagellomere;
M7 seventh metasomal tergite;
ω an abbreviation on Risbec’s labels (Figs 1A, B, E; 2D) standing for egg or eggs that might derive from the ancient Greek word ωὐν (oon, egg); alternatively it could be the ω grapheme from the French word œuf (egg), etymologically linked with the Greek word.

Institutions
Coll. AICF Lucian Fusu collection, Al. I. Cuza University, Iași;
BMNH The Natural History Museum, London;
CNC Canadian National Collection of Insects, Arachnids and Nematodes, Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Ottawa, ON;
MNHN Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle, Paris;
ORSTOM Office de Recherche scientifique et technique d’Outre-Mer (currently Institut de Recherche pour le développement, IRD).

ZOOSYSTEMA • 2015 • 37 (3)
EUPELMIDAE SLIDE COLLECTION
CATELOGUE

Anastatoidea penissetae Risbec, 1958


CURRENT TAXONOMIC STATUS. — Eupelmus (Epiolindelia) penissetae (Risbec, 1958) n. comb.

TYPE MATERIAL. — MNHN.4.61. Three ♀ and two ♂ syntypes, dry mounted under two coverslips, all damaged to various degrees, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “G253. galles/ fleurs Pennisetum/ polysstachyum/ Majunga; Anastatoidea/ penissetae/ Risbec/ G.253”.

REMARKS
The first coverslip covers three ♀ and one ♂. One female has the head still attached, with only one antenna lost, and could be selected as lectotype after remounting if necessary. The other two females are crushed, with the heads broken off, but are conspecific with the first female. The male is very damaged. The second coverslip covers one ♂, completely crushed under it. This is a species from the Eupelmus australiensis species-group, with a long and uniformly dark ovipositor.

Anastatus aliberti Risbec, 1951


CURRENT TAXONOMIC STATUS. — Anastatus (Anastatus) aliberti Risbec, 1951 n. stat. [new subgeneric status].

TYPE MATERIAL. — MNHN.14.22. Lectotype ♀ (here designated), one ♀ paratype, and one ♂ not designated as paratype, all dry mounted under one coverslip, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “ex ♀ Homoeocerus/ Abengourou/ Aliberti/ 604/ Anastatus Aliberti/ Risbec” and “LECTOTYPE/ one ♀ designated/ by Boucek/ (1976, p. 349/ (Gibson, 1991)”.

MNHN, ex. coll. ORSTOM.2.5. Two ♀ paratypes, dry mounted under one coverslip, in good condition, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “Anastatus aliberti/ v. bruniptera [in a different ink]/ Risbec/ ex ponte punaise/ cacaoyer/ XXX Abengourou/ F Dagatiguy”.

OTHER MATERIAL. — MNHN, ex. coll. ORSTOM.2.2. Slide labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “Anastatus Aliberti/ Risbec/ ex ♀ Homoeocerus/ s- cacaoyer./ Abengourou/ H. Alibert” [see under Paravignalia hemipterae].

MNHN, ex. coll. ORSTOM.2.3. Slide labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “Anastatus Aliberti (Paravignalia) hemipterae [overwritten in a different ink by: Aliberti/ Risbec/ ex ♀ Reduviidae/ Abengourou/ Garoua I. 55/ Descamps. 223” [see under Paravignalia hemipterae].

REMARKS
The lectotype was selected by Bouček (1976b) from one of the two specimens on slide MNHN.14.22. Unfortunately Bouček (1976b) didn’t provide any character by which the female he selected as lectotype could be distinguished from the second one, so it was not unambiguously selected. Therefore, his designation is not valid according to ICZN Art. 74.5, and the female in the middle of slide MNHN.14.22 is here designated as lectotype of Anastatus aliberti. The lectotype female is not contorted, is entire except for missing fl8 and the clava of the left antenna, has the wings folded on the dorsum, and both eyes are collapsed. The paratype female has the right antenna broken off beyond fl1, both fore wings are in an upward position and with the apices folded, and only the left eye is collapsed.

Besides the two females, slide MNHN.14.22 contains one male mentioned also by Risbec (1955). The male has the antenna with a very long clava and short, transverse flagellomeres (second type of antennal structure described by Gibson [1955]). One antenna is broken off but there is a clava glued with Canada balsam next to the coverslip. The head and mesosoma are mostly dark green, with intense blue and purple luster on the mesopleura and hind coxa. The fore femur is darkened with metallic luster on the outer surface and the fore tibia is yellow, the mid femur is dark and the mid tibia slightly darkened distally, and the hind femur and tibia are entirely darkened; all tarsi have yellowish basal segments, progressively darkened toward the last tarsomere. This short description is provided because this male could be the other sex of A. aliberti, described from females, and because Paravignalia hemipterae Risbec, 1951, described from males, was placed in synonymy with A. aliberti by Risbec (1955) and this was followed by Hedqvist (1970). Specimens on slides ORSTOM.2.4 to 2.6, although labeled as Anastatus aliberti, contain type material belonging to Paravignalia hemipterae Risbec, 1951 and are treated below under this name.

Slide ORSTOM.2.5 contains two Anastatus female specimens similar with those on slide MNHN.14.22. Although labeled as aliberti v. bruniptera, this seems to be a later addition to the label, so they actually are the last two syntypes mentioned in the original description of A. aliberti (reared from eggs on cacao tree).

Anastatus aliberti var. bruniptera
Risbec, 1951


CURRENT TAXONOMIC STATUS. — Synonym of Anastatus (Anastatus) aliberti Risbec, 1951 n. syn.

TYPE MATERIAL. — MNHN.14.23. Five ♀ syntypes, dry mounted under one coverslip, in good condition except one with head detached, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “323e. Dagatiguy/ ex ponte s- cacao./ Abengourou/ Anastatus Aliberti/ Risbec/ var. bruniptera/ Risbec”.

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Fig. 1. — A, slide MNHN.14.27, dry mounted specimens with coverslip sealed with wax, Anastatus gratidiae Risbec, 1951, lectotype and paralectotype; B, slide ORSTOM.2.2, dry mounted specimen with coverslip sealed with paraffin wax, Paraviginalia hemipterae Risbec, 1951, lectotype; C, slide ORSTOM.2.24, dry mounted specimen with coverslip sealed with Canada balsam, Bruchocida batataephila Risbec, 1951, paralectotype; D, slide MNHN.14.71, dry mounted specimen on a wooden strip with coverslip sealed with wax, Polymoria curculionis Risbec, 1951, paralectotype; E, MNHN.14.18, dry mounted specimens in a cardboard slide, Mesocomys sp.; F, label in Risbe's handwriting, BMNH collections, Eupelmus psycheaphagus Risbec, 1951; G, slide MNHN.1.74, dry mounted antenna, Eusandalum striatum Risbec, 1952, holotype; H, labels of the paralectotype of Calosoter versicolor Risbec, 1951, BMNH collection (Photo Natalie Dale-Skey Papilloud).
NON type material. — MNHN.14.24. Eight headless females and two heads dry mounted under one coverslip plus four parasitized eggs glued to the slide with Canada balsam, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: "Anastatus Aliberti bruniptera Risbec/ 588c Abengourou/ Dagatiguy".

OTHER material. — MNHN, ex. coll. ORSTOM.2.5. Slide labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “Anastatus aliberti, v. bruniptera [in a different ink]/ Risbec/ ex ponte punaise/ cacaoyer/ XXX Abengourou/ F Dagatiguy” [see Remarks under Anastatus aliberti].

REMARKS
This taxon was described as a variety (“variété” and “n.v.”) of *Anastatus aliberti* (Risbec 1951a) and on subsequent pages listed in an index as “Anastatus bruniptera n. sp., n. var.” (p. 251) or simply as *Anastatus bruniptera* (p. 252) (see Remarks under Neanastatus tenuis var. bicolor). Risbec (1951b) published again “Anastatus aliberti bruniptera n. v.” but without description.

Slide MNHN.14.23 contains five female syntypes. The five females are clearly conspecific, so at the moment there is no need for a lectotype designation; they are conspecific with the lectotype of *A. aliberti*. The specimens on slide MNHN.14.24 are most likely the eight specimens mentioned by Risbec (1951b) later, in the first addition to his 1951 monograph and if so, they are not part of the original type series.

*Anastatus apantelesi* Risbec, 1951


CURRENT TAXONOMIC STATUS. — *Anastatus* (*Anastatus*) apantelesi Risbec, 1951 n. stat. [new subgeneric status].


MNHN, ex. coll. ORSTOM.2.6. One ‡ paratype, dry mounted, with head and right antenna detached and the mesosoma crushed under the coverslip, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “Anastatus apantelesi. Risbec/ ex Apanteles/ risb./ Bamby”.

NON type material. — MNHN.4.60. One dry mounted, brachypterous *Anastatus* female, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “Anastatus apantelesi/ Risbec” and “Élev. du 12.5.52. No 1090. eclos. 25.7.52/ Inst. Scient. Madagascar/ Parasites des pontes d’orthoptères/ (Phasgounu-ridae [sic]) sur feuille de Soviara/ (Leguminseuse) Beravina. Dist. Moroménoba/ (A. R)”.

MNHN, ex. coll. ORSTOM.2.7. Three dry mounted *Anastatus* females, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “Anastatus apantelesi Risbec/ ex ‡. Homoeocerus pallens et yerburyil/ Garoua 3-54/ Descamps”.

REMARKS
Risbec described this species based on three females: one reared from an *Apanteles* Förster, 1862 cocoon (Hymenoptera, Bra-conidae), one collected from salad leaves, and one he obtained from eggs of *Charaxes ejipiusis* Reiche, 1850 (Lepidoptera, Nymphalidae). The specimen on slide MNHN.14.18, collected on salad, was remounted and labeled by LF, and is here designated as lectotype. It is uncontorted, with the right fore leg missing and the left eye collapsed. Labels on slides ORSTOM.2.7 and MNHN.4.60 differ from those given in the original description and thus specimens on these slides are not designated as paratypes.

*Anastatus apantelesi* var. *nezarae* Risbec, 1951


CURRENT TAXONOMIC STATUS. — Synonym of *Anastatus apantelesi* Risbec, 1951 n. syn.

TYPE MATERIAL. — MNHN.14.28. Two ‡ syntypes, mounted directly in balsam, collapsed due to air drying, with most of the antennae and legs missing, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “Anastatus nezarae n. var/ de A. apantelesi ex ‡ Nezara pronuis Dal./ Bamby”.

NON type material. — MNHN, ex. coll. ORSTOM.2.15. Ten broken females of *A. apantelesi* and one male with a very long clava, dry mounted under one coverslip, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “Anastatus nezarae Risbec/ ex ‡ Pentatomidae/ Garoua. Descamps/ 5.54.”.

REMARKS
The two female syntypes are not in good condition, as also noted by Risbec (“en mauvais état”) (Risbec 1951a). The specimens on slide ORSTOM.2.15 are not syntypes as only the two females on slide MNHN.14.28 were mentioned in the original description. Risbec (1951a) introduced the name as a variety of *A. nezarae* (but spelled “Variété A. apantelesi”). In a later publication he used again *Anastatus nezarae* n. var. but spelled “Variété A. apantelesi” (Risbec 1955).

After examining the two fragmentary syntypes of *Anastatus nezarae*, it appears that the name is synonym of *A. apantelesi* Risbec.

*Anastatus apantelesi* var. *pseudocreobotrae* Risbec, 1951


*Anastatus pseudocreobotrae* Risbec, 1951a: 251-252 (as cited in index).
CURRENT TAXONOMIC STATUS. — Anastatus (Anastatus) pseudocreobotrae Risbec, 1951 n. stat.

TYPE MATERIAL. — MNHN.14.32. Five ♀ syntypes, dry mounted under one coverslip, in good condition, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “ex ponte/ Pseudocreobotra 18.9.46. Sor. St Louis/ avec Podagris/A. Risbec/ pseudocreobotrae”.

REMARKS
Risbec (1951a) introduced the name pseudocreobotrae as a variety of Anastatus apantelesi (p. 195), but on pages 251 and 252 he listed it as a species (see Remarks under Neanastatus tenis var. bicolor). All five female syntypes are conspecific, but if needed a lectotype could be selected after remounting. They are not conspecific with the lectotype of Anastatus apantelesi. They have the scutellum and axillae metallic bluish-green with golden shine, and the sculpture on the scutellum consisting of more or less polygonal cells, being similar to A. aliberti. In Anastatus apantelesi the scutellum and axillae are brownish, with a very faint metallic luster, and the sculpture on the scutellum consisting of concentrically arranged elongated cells.

Anastatus bekiliensis Risbec, 1952


CURRENT TAXONOMIC STATUS. — Reikosiella (Hirticauda) bekiliensis (Risbec, 1952) n. comb.


REMARKS
Slide MNHN.1.72 contains only two female heads, one with the right antenna missing beyond fl2 and the other with the antennae separated from the head. There are also three females in the general collection, all minutely-mounted through the acropleuron and all with the heads missing. One specimen, which additionally lacks its gaster, bears a red type label. Because of the fragmentary state of all the syntypes, no lectotype was selected, but the syntypes appear to be conspecific.

Anastatus bostrychidi Risbec, 1951

(Fig. 2C, F)


Anastatus bostrychidi — Herting 1973: 16 (misspelling).

CURRENT TAXONOMIC STATUS. — Anastatus (Anastatus) bostrychidi Risbec, 1951 n. stat. [new subgeneric status].


REMARKS
This species was described from a single female from Bamby.

Anastatus gratidiae Risbec, 1951

(Fig. 1A)


CURRENT TAXONOMIC STATUS. — Anastatus (Anastatus) gratidiae Risbec, 1951 n. stat. [new subgeneric status].


REMARKS
The uncontorted female on slide MNHN.14.27 is designated as lectotype. The female on slide ORSTOM.2.14, although mentioned by Risbec (1951a), does not fit the original description and seems to be a female of A. apantelesi.

Anastatus phonoctoni Risbec, 1955


CURRENT TAXONOMIC STATUS. — Anastatus (Anastatus) phonoctoni Risbec, 1955 n. stat. [new subgeneric status].

TYPE MATERIAL. — MNHN, ex. coll. ORSTOM.2.16. Lectotype ♀ (here designated) and one ♀ paralectotype, both dry mounted under one coverslip, in good condition, labeled in Risbec's handwriting: “Anastatus phonoctoni/ Ribi/ ex Phonoctonul lutescens/ Garoua/ Descamps 48-49” and “Lectotype; Paralectotype [red labels]; LECTOTYPE ♀/ Anastatus phonoctoni Risbec/ Det. Fusu L. 2011”.

REMARKS
According to the original description, three females and one male were obtained from eggs of Phonoctonus lutescens (Guérin-Méneville & Percheron, 1834) (Hemiptera, Reduviidae), but only one female and one male on one slide were found. The female is entire, uncontorted, with the right eye fissured along the long axis and is here designated as the lectotype.
Anastatus rynchitidi Risbec, 1951


Current taxonomic status. — Synonym of Anastatus aliberti Risbec, 1951 n. syn.

Type material. — MNHN.14.25. Holotype ♀ (by monotypy), dry mounted, in good condition, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “Anastatus rynchitidi Risbec/ ex larve Rhyncithel Alibertis 737/ Abengourou”.

Remarks
The holotype is in good condition, except the right antenna broken from the pedicel. Comparison with the lectotype of A. aliberti showed that A. rynchitidi is a larger specimen of the former species.

Anastatus wanei Risbec, 1951


Type material. — MNHN.14.20. Lectotype ♀, dry mounted, strongly contorted but entire, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “N°69 Bamby/ Eupelmidae/ Anastatus Wanei Risbec/ 21-6-47/ and in Gibson’s handwriting: "LECTOTYPE/ Anastatus Wanei Risbec/ (Boucek, 1976)”.

Current taxonomic status. — Synonym of Anastatus (Anastatus) tenuipes Bolivar y Pieltain, 1925.

Type material. — MNHN.14.19. Three ♀ paratype specimens, one dry mounted under one coverslip and two others mounted in balsam under a second one, in good condition, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “Solindenia n. etud. [crossed off] Anastatus Waneii Risbec/ Bamby/ VI-72” and in Gibson’s handwriting "PARALECTOTYPE/ Anastatus Wanei Risbec/ (Boucek, 1976)”.

MNHN.14.21. One ♀ paratype specimen, dry mounted, in perfect condition and unlike the lectotype not contorted, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “Eupelmidae/ Anastatus Wanei/ Risbec” and in Gibson’s handwriting “PARALECTOTYPE/ Anastatus Wanei Risbec/ (Boucek, 1976)”.

MNHN, ex. coll. ORSTOM.2.17. Two ♀ paratypes, dry mounted under a coverslip, in good condition, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “W. 84. 19.7.47/ Bamby/ Eupelmidae/ Anastatus Wanei. Risbec.” and in Gibson’s handwriting “PARALECTOTYPE/ Anastatus Wanei Risbec/ (Boucek, 1976)”.

Remarks
The lectotype was designated by Bouček (1976b). He proposed A. wanei was the same species as A. tenuipes and this synonymy is supported here.

Brasema andropogonae Risbec, 1956


Current taxonomic status. — Eupelmus (Eupelmus) alasorae (Risbec, 1956) n. comb.

Type material. — MNHN.4.55. Lectotype ♀ (here designated), dry mounted, in good condition; on the same slide there is another coverslip, but with the wax sealing damaged on one side and without any specimen, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “G 122/ Brasema alasorae/ Risbec” and “Lectotype [red label]; LECTOTYPE/ Brasema alasorae Risbec 1956/ Det. Fusu L. 2011”.

Remarks
Risbec (1956a) made the name Brasema alasorae available by including the female in a key, but he did not specify the number of specimens or exact locality data, except that the species was from Madagascar and that it was reared from galls on the stalk of Helichrysum bojerianum DC. He also stated that “La clé d’identification tient compte également de deux espèces malgaches dont les descriptions ne pourront être publiées très prochainement et dont les diagnoses provisoires seront ainsi publiées”. Consequently, Risbec described Brasema alasorae as a new species again in 1958 and the description was based on a male and a female from slide N° G.122 [MNHN.4.55]. For Brasema alasorae as well as for B. andropogonae Risbec, 1956 and B. fantsiliae Risbec, 1956, we consider the 1958 publication as a subsequent description and not as a description of a new species, because of Risbec’s 1956 statement reproduced above. The male of B. alasorae mentioned in 1958 is probably lost (see above under type material), and the sole present female on slide MNHN.4.55 is here designated as lectotype.

Brasema andropogonae Risbec, 1956


Current taxonomic status. — Eupelmus (Eupelmus) alasorae (Risbec, 1956) n. comb.

Type material. — MNHN.4.51. Lectotype ♀ (here designated), dry mounted, in good condition; on the same slide there is another coverslip, but with the wax sealing damaged on one side and without any specimen, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “G 122/ Brasema alasorae/ Risbec” and “Lectotype [red label]; LECTOTYPE/ Brasema alasorae Risbec 1956/ Det. Fusu L. 2011”.

Remarks
Risbec (1956a) made this name available by including the name in a key, but he did not state the number of specimens examined or exact locality data, except that the species was from Madagascar and that it was reared from galls on the stalk of Andropogon madagascariensis Hack. Risbec (1958) provides a subsequent description of Brasema andropogonae (see above under Remarks for Brasema alasorae). Because he pointed to a single female and quoted the data on slide MNHN.4.51, according to ICZN Article 74.6, this should be regarded as a lectotype designation.
Fig. 2. — **A, E.** Slide ORSTOM.2.41, uncleared specimen mounted in Canada balsam and coverslip sealed with wax, Eusandalum bicristatum Risbec, 1951, holotype; **B,** slide MNHN.14.73, specimen mounted in Canada balsam on a wooden strip, Polymoria curculionis Risbec, 1951, paralectotype; **C, F,** slide MNHN.14.26, specimen partly mounted in Canada balsam and coverslip sealed with wax, Anastatus bostrychioidis Risbec, 1951, holotype; **D,** slide ORSTOM.2.48, dry mounted specimens with coverslip sealed with wax, Mesocomys sp.
**Brasema brevicollis** Risbec, 1951


_Eupelmus brevicollis_ — Bouček 1976b: 352 (change of combination).

**CURRENT TAXONOMIC STATUS.** — *Eupelmus* (*Eupreselina*) _brevicollis* (Risbec, 1951) _n. stat.* [new subgeneric status].

**REMARKS**

According to Bouček (1976b), this species belongs to the *urozonus* species-group of *Eupelmus*. It is similar to _E. martelli_ Masi, 1941, described from N. Africa, in having the ovipositor about 0.8 times the hind tibia length, a reticulate scrobal depression with smooth scrobes, faintly reticulate frons, mostly bluish-green body with bronze and copper reflections without purple on the pronotal collar, a dark violet scrobal depression, and almost entirely yellowish middle legs, but it differs in having dark admarginal pronotal setae (however this is difficult to confidently appreciate accurately because of the condition of the specimen).

**Brasema fantsiliae** Risbec, 1956


**CURRENT TAXONOMIC STATUS.** — *Eupelmus* (*Episolindelia*) _fantsiliae* (Risbec, 1956) _n. comb._

**TYPE MATERIAL.** — MNHN.4.58. Lectotype ♀ (by monotypy), dry mounted, entire and slightly covered by mold, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “Parasite ex/ chrysalisides s-épi/ mil. Bamby/ (chrys. ci inclose); Brasema? _orthopterae_ [crossed off]/ Risbec/ brevicollis”.

**REMARKS**

Risbec (1956a) made this name available by including it in a key but it is not clear whether the description was based on a single or several specimens. Risbec (1958) provides a subsequent description of _Brasema fantsiliae_ (see above under Remarks for _Brasema alasorae_). Because he pointed to a single female and quoted the data on slide MNHN.4.58, according to ICZN Article 74.6, this should be regarded as a lectotype designation.

**Brasema leersiae** Risbec, 1956


**CURRENT TAXONOMIC STATUS.** — Synonym of *Eupelmus* (*Episolindelia*) _testaceiventris_ (Motschulsky, 1863) _n. syn._


**REMARKS**

One male and one female mentioned in the original description were not located. The designated lectotype is the larger, complete female on slide MNHN.4.53, with the condition of the specimen).

**Brasema leersiae var. garouae** Risbec, 1955


**CURRENT TAXONOMIC STATUS.** — Synonym of *Eupelmus* (*Episolindelia*) _australisensis_ (Girault, 1913) _n. syn._

**TYPE MATERIAL.** — MNHN.4.58. Lectotype ♀ (by monotypy), dry mounted, mostly dry mounted, but five specimens embedded in paraffin, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “_Brasenal leersiae_ / Risbec/ ex/ 18.3.52/ Garouae/ Risbec, 1955”.

**REMARKS**

Risbec (1955) established this name based on 30 ♀ and 15 ♂ as a variety of _Brasema leersiae_ Risbec, 1956. The latter name was made available only one year later (Risbec 1956a) and consequently the publication date of the variety precedes that of the species. Because it is a synonym of _Eupelmus australisensis_ (Girault, 1913), establishing the correct usage of names and their priority is now irrelevant.
**Brasema orthopterae** Risbec, 1951


**CURRENT TAXONOMIC STATUS.** — *Eupelmus (Eupelmus) orthopterae* (Risbec, 1951) n. stat. [new subgeneric status].

**TYPE MATERIAL.** — MNHN.14.48. Lectotype ♀ (here designated), encircled with black ink and marked with an arrow. The slide also contains nine ♀ and four ♂ paratypeceps under two coverslips of which six ♀ and one ♂ dry mounted under the first coverslip, some badly crushed, and four ♀ and three ♂ dry and balsam mounted under the second coverslip, also partly crushed, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “*Eupelmus sp. ex Miomantis pellucidus* Brasenial orthopterae Risbec/ II 92 93” and “Lectotype [red label]; LECTOTYPE/ Brasema orthopterae Risb/ Det. Fusu L. 2011”.

MNHN.14.47. Seven ♀ and four ♂ paratypeceps under two coverslips of which three ♀ and two ♂ mounted in balsam under the first coverslip and partly crushed, and four ♂ and two ♂ dry mounted under the second coverslip, also partly crushed, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “Brasenal orthopterae Risbec/ ex Miomantis pellucidus”.

MNHN.14.49. Two ♀ paratypeceps, not conspecific with the lectotype, dry mounted and partly damaged, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “aff Macreupelmus 13.VIII.24/ Brasenal orthopterae Risbec”.

MNHN, ex. coll. ORSTOM.2.22. Two ♀ and one ♂ paratypeceps of which one ♀ and one ♂ dry mounted under the first coverslip are conspecific with the lectotype, while the female under the second coverslip belongs to another *Eupelmus* species, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “Brasnial orthopterae Risbec/ 6.4.44 ex sp Blepharodel soudanensis [sic]”.

**REMARKS**

Bouček (1976b) transferred this species to *Eupelmus* and he also established the synonymy with *Holceupelmus bifasciatus* Cameron, 1905. Specimens on slide MNHN.14.49 are probably the two females without host data mentioned in the original description and are clearly different from the lectotype and from paratypeceps on slides MNHN.14.47 and MNHN.14.48. Slide ORSTOM.2.22 contains two ♀ and one ♂, of which one ♀ and one ♂ under the first coverslip are conspecific with the lectotype, while the female under the second coverslip belongs to another *Eupelmus* species, different from that on slide MNHN.14.49. Because the type series of *B. orthopterae* involves three species (only one fitting the original description and Risbec’s fig. 127) a female on slide MNHN.14.48 is here designated as lectotype. It is entire, with all relevant characters visible, but the head is slightly detached and the tip of one wing and ovipositor apex are trapped in Canada balsam. Because of the fragility of the specimens it was decided not to remount them.

**Bruchocida batataephila** Risbec, 1951


**CURRENT TAXONOMIC STATUS.** — Synonym of *Eupelmus (Eupelmus) elongatus* Risbec, 1951 n. syn.

**TYPE MATERIAL.** — MNHN.14.60. Lectotype ♀, dry mounted upside down, with the head and mesosoma slightly crushed under the coverslip, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “Bruchocidal batataephil/a Risbec/ Bamby/ ex Cybus punccticillus/ Boh./ and in Gibson’s handwriting "LECTOTYPE/ Bruchocidal batataephil/a R./ (Boucek, 1976)”.

MNHN.14.59. One ♀ paratypeceps, dry mounted, in good condition but with head detached, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “12.12.46/ Bamby/ Bruchocidal batataephil/a Risbec/ and in Gibson’s handwriting "PARALECTOTYPE/ Bruchocidal batataephil/a R./ (Boucek, 1976)”.

MNHN.14.61. One ♀ paratypeceps, dry mounted, entire and slightly contorted, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “s. patates/ 11.12.46/ Bamby/ Bruchocidal batataephil/a Risbec” and in Gibson’s handwriting "PARALECTOTYPE/ Bruchocidal batataephil/a R./ (Boucek, 1976)”.

MNHN, ex. coll. ORSTOM.2.24. One ♀ paratypeceps, dry mounted, in perfect condition except for the tips of the wings, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “Bruchocidal batataephil/a Risbec/ Bamby” and in Gibson’s handwriting "PARALECTOTYPE/ Bruchocidal batataephil/a R./ (Boucek, 1976)”.

**REMARKS**

The lectotype was designated by Bouček (1976b) who also transferred the species to *Eupelmus*. This name is synonymous with *Eupelmus elongatus* Risbec, 1951, a name made available on page 208 of the same publication as for *B. batataephila*. Paratypeceps on slide MNHN.14.59 is clearly not conspecific with the lectotype, having the ovipositor much shorter than the hind tibia and an almost mirror-like, faintly coriaceous frons.

**Bruchocida vuilleti** Crawford, 1913


**IDENTITY.** — This species was misidentified by Risbec, all specimens reared from *Piezotrachelus varius* (Wagner, 1908) and *Palaeococcus bicolor* Newsread, 1917 belonging to *Eupelmus orientalis* (Crawford, 1913). A single female on slide MNHN.14.57 reared from *Bruchus ornatus* Boheman, 1829, and possibly also the males on slide MNHN.14.56, belong to *Eupelmus vuilleti* (Crawford, 1913).

**SPECIMENS.** — MNHN.14.54. Four dry mounted *Eupelmus orientalis* females, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “ex Piezotrachelus varius/ Bruchocidal vuilleti Crawf.”

MNHN.14.55. Two balsam mounted *Eupelmus* males, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “Bruchocidal vuilleti Crawf/ ex Piezotrachelus varius. III 54”.

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MNHN.14.58. One balsam and one dry mounted female under two coverslips, both belonging to E. orientalis, labeled in Risbec's handwriting: "Bruchociidae vuilletii Cruw. ex Palaeococcus bicolor Newt./ Bambey".

MNHN. ex. coll. ORSTOM.2.25. Two dry mounted E. orientalis females, labeled in Risbec's handwriting: "Bruchociidae vuilletii Cruw. ex gousse née/ Senegal./ A. Wane".

Calosoter aristidae Risbec, 1951


CURRENT TAXONOMIC STATUS. — Calosota aristidae (Risbec, 1951).

TYPE MATERIAL. — General collection. Holotype ♀ (by monotypy): "Eupelmidae/ ex guilles de Aristida stipoides II 100; Calosoter aristidae/ Risbec [both labels in Risbec's handwriting, detached from the original slide]; Holotype; Lectotypus ♀/ Calosota aristidae/ Risb/ K-J. det. 1965; Calosota aristidae".

REMARKS

Hedqvist (1970) incorrectly designated the holotype female as lectotype for this species because the description was based on a single female (Risbec 1951a; Risbec 1954a). The slide MNHN.14.76 is missing, the specimen was remounted by Hedqvist and is presently housed in the general collection of the MNHN.

Calosoter versicolor Risbec, 1951


CURRENT TAXONOMIC STATUS. — Calosota versicolor (Risbec, 1951).

TYPE MATERIAL. — General collection. Lectotype ♀: "Bambey. 82/ Calosoter versicolor Risbec [label in Risbec's handwriting, detached from the original slide]; Lectotypus ♀/ Calosota versicolor/ Risb/ K-J. Hedqvist det. 1965; Calosota versicolor".

REMARKS

This species was described from two females. The original slide (MNHN.14.75) is missing as the specimens were remounted by Hedqvist. He reported the presence of two females on one slide (Hedqvist 1970), but there is only one female remounted in the general collection. In BMNH there is a specimen originating from Hedqvist's personal collection labeled as "Africa/ Bambey/ 82/ Risbec". It also has an identification label by Hedqvist: "Calosoter versicolor/ Risb./ 9/ K-J Hedqvist det. 69" (Fig. 1H). This specimen is the missing paratype of Calosoter versicolor as it has the same collecting data as the lectotype.

Cerambycoides mandrakae Risbec, 1952


CURRENT TAXONOMIC STATUS. — Tineobius (Progenitobius) mandrakae (Risbec, 1952) n. comb.

TYPE MATERIAL. — General collection. Lectotype ♀ (here designated), labeled in Gibson's handwriting: "Elevage du 1.4.1950/ N° 6.18. Eclos 8.5.50/ P. de galle de tige de la plante inconnue de la/ Mandraka (A.R.); Inst. Scient./ Madagascar; Cerambycoides / mandrakae ♀; Lectotype/ (Gibson, 1991) [red label]."

One ♀ paratype, labeled in Gibson's handwriting: "Cerambycoides mandrakae ♀/ Risbec; Paralectotype.

MNHN.1.75. Original slide of the lectotype and paralectotype, labelled in Risbec's handwriting: "Eupelmidae/ Cerambycoides mandrakae/ Risbec/♀ et ♀ T [large red letter]" and "Elevage du 1.4.50/ N° 6.18 Eclos 8.5.50/ P. de galle de tige de la plante inconnue de la Mandraka/ (A.R.); Inst. Scient./ Madagascar", plus a label in Gibson's handwriting "♀ et ♀ point mounted/ by G. Gibson 1991."

MNHN.1.49. One ♀ paratype, dry mounted, with collapsed head but otherwise in good condition, labeled in Risbec's handwriting: "♀ et ♀ point mounted/ by G. Gibson 1991." This specimen has a very long maxillary palpus with elongated last segment (Fig. 3A, C). The female has the hind tibia slightly compressed with a whitish dorsal margin in the basal quarter and structures of the propodeum, Mt7, and syntergum are very similar to that of the type species of the subgenus [Progenitobius (Risbec, 1952) n. comb.]. The female from the same slide and the female on slide MNHN.1.49 are paratypes. The lectotype and the male paralectotype belong to Tineobius Ashmead, 1896, subgenus Progenitobius Gibson, 1995. Both specimens have a very long maxillary palpus with elongated last segment (Fig. 3A, C). The female has the hind tibia slightly compressed with a whitish dorsal margin in the basal quarter and structures of the propodeum, Mt7, and syntergum are very similar to that of the type species of the subgenus [Tineobius (Progenitobius) elongatus (Risbec, 1952)]. The female on slide MNHN.1.49 belongs to a species of Eupelmus (Episolindelia) with a foliaceous scape, filamentous dark ovipositor, and fore wing with a median longitudinal infuscation. Although the specimen is mentioned by Risbec (1952), all these characters do not fit the original description.

REMARKS

Both specimens from slide MNHN.1.75 were remounted by G. Gibson, labeled accordingly and are in the general collection. The female bears a red label "Lectotype (Gibson, 1991)"; this previously unpublished lectotype designation is here validated. The male from the same slide and the female on slide MNHN.1.49 are paratypes. The lectotype and the male paralectotype belong to Tineobius Ashmead, 1896, subgenus Progenitobius Gibson, 1995. Both specimens have a very long maxillary palpus with elongated last segment (Fig. 3A, C). The female has the hind tibia slightly compressed with a whitish dorsal margin in the basal quarter and structures of the propodeum, Mt7, and syntergum are very similar to that of the type species of the subgenus [Tineobius (Progenitobius) elongatus (Risbec, 1952)]. The female on slide MNHN.1.49 belongs to a species of Eupelmus (Episolindelia) with a foliaceous scape, filamentous dark ovipositor, and fore wing with a median longitudinal infuscation. Although the specimen is mentioned by Risbec (1952), all these characters do not fit the original description.

Charitopus bambeyi Risbec, 1951


CURRENT TAXONOMIC STATUS. — Heydenia bambeyi (Risbec, 1951) n. comb.
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**TYPE MATERIAL.** — MNHN.14.51. Two ♀ and two ♂ syntypes, females dry mounted under one coverslip and entire, males dry mounted and crushed under a second coverslip, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “Charitolophus Bambei Risbec”.

MNHN.14.52. Two ♂ syntypes, mounted in balsam and crushed under the coverslip, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “Charitolophus Bambei Risbec”.

MNHN, ex. coll. ORSTOM.2.27. One ♀ and one ♂ syntypes, dry mounted under the same slide, the female with the head and prothorax detached, but otherwise both specimens in good condition, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “Charitolophus Bambei Risbec”.

**REMARKS**
The generic name on the slides is *Charitolophus* Förster, 1878 (Eupelmidae, Calosotinae), this being slightly more...
realistic, but in the description (Risbec 1951a) the generic placement was changed to Charitopus Förster, 1856. Risbec treated it in Eupelmidae but Charitopus is a valid generic name in Encyrtidae. The species actually belongs to Heydenia Förster, 1856 (Pteromalidae), the same opinion being expressed by Noyes & Prinsloo (1998) and G. Delvare (pers. comm.).

**Charitopus curvistylus** Risbec, 1951


**CURRENT TAXONOMIC STATUS.** — *Eupelmus (Episolindelia) curvistylus* (Risbec, 1951) n. stat. [new subgeneric status].

**TYPE MATERIAL.** — MNHN.14.53. Seven ♀ syntypes, all dry mounted under the same coverslip, in good condition, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “II.25. Bambey/ Charitophilus ?/ curvistylus Risbec”.

**REMARKS**

On the label the generic name is *Charitophilus* with a question mark, but in the description the generic name is *Charitopus*, a valid generic name in Encyrtidae (see also under *Charitopus bambyei*). Bouček (1976b) transferred the species to *Eupelmus* and this is accepted here. This is a darkly colored species of the subgenus *Episolindelia* Girault, 1914, with some metallic bluish-green shine, without yellow non-metallic areas and with long dark setae. All specimens in the type series are conspecific so there is no need to select a lectotype.

**Descampsia dipterae** Risbec, 1955


**CURRENT TAXONOMIC STATUS.** — Anastatus (Anastatus) dipterae (Risbec, 1955).

**TYPE MATERIAL.** — General collection. Lectotype ♀ plus five ♀ and one ♂ paratype specimens.

MNHN, ex. coll. ORSTOM.2.29. Empty slide, labelled in Risbec’s handwriting: “45 Descampsia dipterae R.”; and in Gibson’s handwriting “Syntypes (6♀♀, 1♂♂)/ of Descampsia dipterae/ Risbec point-mounted/ by G. Gibson, 1991”.

**REMARKS**

Lectotype and five paratype specimens are now point-mounted. Gibson (1995) placed *Descampsia* Risbec, 1955 in synonymy under *A. (Anastatus).*

**Eupelmella pedatoria** Ferrière, 1939


**IDENTITY.** — A female of *Eupelmus (Macroneura)* sp.

**SPECIMENS.** — MNHN, ex. coll. ORSTOM.2.36. One dry mounted female, in good condition, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting “Eupelmella/ pedatoria Ferrière/ ex pupes Diospis thoracialis/ Descamps 167”.

**REMARKS**

This species cannot be identified without a revision of Afrotopical *Eupelmus (Macroneura)*, but it is definitely not *E. (Macroneura) pedatorius* (type material in BMNH examined by LF).

**Eupelmella pedatoria var. psychephaga** Risbec, 1951


*Eupelmus psychephaga* — Risbec 1951a: 207, 251 (lapcos calami).

*Eupelmella psychephaga* — Risbec 1951a: 252 (as cited in index).

**CURRENT TAXONOMIC STATUS.** — Eupelmus (Macroneura) psychephaga (Risbec, 1951) n. comb. & n. stat.

**TYPE MATERIAL.** — General collection. Lectotype ♀ (here designated), labeled: “Fusu L. 17. III. 2011/ Remounted from/ slide 31, box N’14/ Risbec slide collection; Lectotype [red label]; LECTOTYPE/ *Eupelmus psychephaga*/ Risbec/ Det. Fusu L. 2011” [lectotype labeled N°14/ Risbec slide collection; Lectotype [red label]; LECTOTYPE/ *Eupelmus psychephaga*/ Risbec/ Det. Fusu L. 2011” [lectotype labeled in 2011 as *Eupelmus psychephaga* because at that time this name was considered as an alternative original spelling].


MNHN.14.29. Two ♀ paratype specimens, mounted in Canada balsam under the same coverslip, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “Eupelmus/ l psychephaga/ Risbec/ Ex Piezotrachelus varium”.

MNHN.14.30. One ♀ paralectotype, mounted in Canada balsam, with head detached and squashed laterally, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “Eupelmus sp/ de Psychidae/ du soja/ Eupelmus psychephaga/ Risbec/ II 94”.

MNHN, ex. coll. ORSTOM.2.38. One ♀ paralectotype, dry mounted, but on the same slide there is another wax enclosure with the coverslip broken and no specimens, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “Eupelmus/ l psychephaga/ Risbec/ Bambey”.

**NON TYPE MATERIAL.** — General collection. One ♀ with mesosoma, two middle legs and one hind leg remaining, labeled: “Madagascar; Behara; Museum Paris/ IX.40/ A. Seyrig/ Type [red label]; Eupelmus psychephaga/ Risbec”.

**REMARKS**

This species was described from seven females: three collected from the head of millet, one reared from unidentified Psychidae on soya, one without host data and two reared from...
Piezotrachelus varius. One of the three females from slide MNHN.14.31 was remounted by LF and is here designated as lectotype. There is one female in the general collection mounted on a card point and with a red type label, but it is from Madagascar and cannot be from the type series. The sole existing paratype female from slide ORSTOM.2.38 is not conspecific with the lectotype because of the presence of several small black legs on the basitarus.

Risbec (1951a) was not consistent in using the name psychepha gia. Eupelmella pedatoria var. psychepha gia was used in the heading of the original description (p. 206), Eupelmus psychepha gia on page 207 (for fig. 124) and in the index on page 251, and Eupelmella psychepha gia in the index on page 252. We do not consider this citation in the index or under a figure as an intended new status. Risbec never listed the full species plus variety name in the index for any variety described in this paper, but simply the variety name under the genus. Similar to Eupelmus elongatus, the confusion on the generic placement was most likely generated by the earlier inclusion of this species in Eupelmus under the name Eupelmus apionidis Risbec (nomen nudum) (Risbec 1950a). This name was connected with E. psychepha gia, although Risbec himself (Risbec 1951a) stated that it was a misidentification of Eupelmus pedatorius Risbec. Risbec (1951a, b) specified that he had sent out all his specimens of Piezotrachelus illex Faust, 1889, but according to Risbec (1950a: 165) this was a misidentification of P. varius.

Eupelmus elongatus Risbec, 1951


Eupelmella elongata — Risbec 1950a: 166, 169-172 (nomen nudum); 1951a: 209 (lapus calami); 1960a: 628 (lapus calami).

CURRENT TAXONOMIC STATUS. — Eupelmus (Eupelmus) elongatus Risbec, 1951 n. stat. [new subgeneric status].

TYPE MATERIAL. — General collection. Lectotype ♂ (here designated), card mounted, labeled as: "Ex gousse/ niébé/ Muséum Paris/ Bamby (Sénégal)/ Risbec 1945; LECTOTYPE [red label]; LECTOTYPE/ Eupelmus elongatus Risb./ Det. Fusu L. 2011".

Four ♀ paratype specimens: "Ex/ Piezotrachelus/ chelus/ Bamby/ Sénégal/ J. Risbec/ 28.XII.46; Eupelmus elongatus Risb./ [red label]".

MNHN.14.33. Ten ♂ paratype specimens plus one Peromalid females, dry mounted in a wooden slide, with some cotton fibers to prevent them moving around, labeled in Risbec's handwriting: "P. Piezotrachelus varius Wagn./ N° 367 s- niebé/ Bamby Wa; Eupelmella elongata Risb./ + Bruchobius lacteipes Ashm.".

MNHN.14.34. One ♂ and five ♀ paratype specimens, all dry mounted under one round coverslip, labeled in Risbec's handwriting: "ex Piezotrachelus varius/ Eupelmella elongata Risbec".

MNHN.14.35. Sixteen ♂ paratype specimens plus three Eulophidae males, all dry mounted under one coverslip, labeled in Risbec's handwriting: "P. Piezotrachelus varius Wagn./ N° 367 s- niebé/ Bamby Wa; Eupelmella elongata Risb./ + Bruchobius lacteipes Ashm.".

MNHN.14.36. One ♂ and about 10 ♀ paratype specimens, plus Peromalid and Eulophidae to a total of 17 specimens, dry mounted under one coverslip and partly fragmented, labeled in Risbec's handwriting: "Eupelmella elongata Risbec/ ex. Piezotrachelus varius Wagn./ N° 367 s- niebé/ Bamby Wane".

MNHN.14.37. Two ♂ paratype specimens plus one E. (Macroneura) female, dry mounted under one coverslip, labeled in Risbec's handwriting: "Eupelmella elongata Risbec/ ex. Piezotrachelus varius Wagn./ 392. Wane/ Bamby".

MNHN.14.38. Two ♂ and two ♀ paratype specimens, balsam mounted in pairs under two different coverslips, labeled in Risbec's handwriting: "Eupelmella elongata Risbec/ ex. Piezotrachelus varius Wagn/ Bamby".

MNHN.14.39. At least 12 ♂ and four ♀ paratype specimens, plus one Eupelmus orientalis females and specimens of Eurytomidae, Peromalid, Eulophidae and Peromalid, all dry mounted under one coverslip, labeled in Risbec's handwriting: "ex Piezotrachelus chelus/ varius/ Eupelmella elongata Risbec/ Bamby".

MNHN.14.40. Three ♀ paratype specimens plus two females of Eupelmus (Macroneura) psychepha gia Risbec, dry mounted under one coverslip, labeled in Risbec's handwriting: "Eupelmella elongata Risbec/ ex. Piezotrachelus varius Wagn/ 363/ Bamby Wane".

MNHN.14.41. Two ♂ paratype specimens, dry mounted under one coverslip, labeled in Risbec's handwriting: "ex gossus niébé/ Bamby. 9.1.47/ Eupelmella elongata Risbec".

MNHN.14.42. One ♀ paratype plus one true bug, dry mounted under one coverslip, labeled in Risbec's handwriting: "s- épi mil/ Wane. Bamby/ 1947/ Eupelmella elongata Risbec".

MNHN.14.43 and 14.44 listed in box 14 under E. elongatus are missing.

MNHN. ex. coll. ORSTOM.2.31. Ten ♂ paratype specimens, dry mounted in a wooden slide, with some cotton fibers to prevent damage, labeled in Risbec's handwriting: "P. Piezotrachelus varius Wagn./ N° 367 s- niebé/ Bamby Wa; Eupelmellina elongata Risb.".
MNHN, ex. coll. ORSTOM.2.33. Fourteen ♀ and three ♂ paratype specimens, dry mounted under one coverslip, labeled in Risbec's handwriting: “Ex gousset/ niébé/ Eupelmella elongata Risbec”.

MNHN, ex. coll. ORSTOM.2.35. Numerous paratype specimens of both sexes, plus many other chalcid wasps, mostly Pteromalidae, all dry mounted under two coverslips, labeled in Risbec's handwriting: “Ex Pizzotra-1 chelus variari/ Eupelmus [overwritten to: ] Eupelmella psychephaga [crossed off]/ elongata Risbec”.

Non type material. — MNHN, ex. coll. ORSTOM.2.32. One ♀ and one ♂, dry mounted and crushed under one coverslip, labeled with ink directly on glass: “♀ ♂/ Eupelmella elongata/ Risbec”.

MNHN, ex. coll. ORSTOM.2.34: one ♂ dry mounted and crushed under a coverslip, labeled with ink directly on glass: “Eupelmella/ elongat/ Risbec/ ♀”.

Remarks

This species was described from an unstated number of females and males reared from larvae of Pizzotraulus varius in pods of black-eyed pea (niébé) and one female collected from the head of millet. Specimens on slides ORSTOM.2.32 and ORSTOM.2.34 are not from the type series as there is no host data on the labels and the slides are labeled distinctly from the others, in black ink directly on glass. The general collection contains five card mounted specimens that must have originated from slides MNHN.14.43 and MNHN.14.44 that are currently missing. Although the remounting is not mentioned on the labels, they are similar in content to the labels on the remaining slides. The type material is extremely heterogeneous, containing at least two species of Eupelmus from the urozonus species-group, one with the ovipositor shorter than the metastigma and another with the ovipositor longer than the metastigma. The lectotype here selected belongs to the species with the longer ovipositor, as mentioned in the original description: “Tibias, 0,76 mm […] tarière, 0,95 mm.” Etienne & Delvare (1987) give a short description of this species in a key for the parasitoid species associated with Solanum aethiopicum L. (Solanaceae). They mention the visible part of the ovipositor being as long as hind tibia, but this is probably due to different preservation techniques. Many specimens in the type series of E. elongatus have the second valvifer quite obviously exposed as a result of drying and hence apparent ovipositor sheath length is greater than hind tibia (but length of third valvulae about as long as hind tibia, measured according to Al khatib et al. [2014]). In critical point dried specimens of the same species gaster frequently nearly extends to apex of second valvifer and hence apparent ovipositor sheath length is sometimes about as long as hind tibia (usually at least slightly longer).

Risbec (1951a) was not consistent in using the name elongatus. Eupelmus elongatus was used in the heading of the original description (p. 208), but Eupelmella elongata on page 209 (for fig. 125). Similar to Eupelmus psychephagus, the confusion was most likely generated by the earlier inclusion of this species in the genus Eupelmella under the name Eupelmella elongata (nomen nudum) (Risbec 1950a).
**Eupelmus** sp. (Risbec 1958: 107).

**Identity.** — An *Eupelmus* male.


**Eusandalum bambeyi** Risbec, 1951


**Polymoria bambeyi** — Hedqvist 1970: 428-429, 441 (lectotype designation, change of combination, illustrated, keyed, catalogued).

**Current taxonomic status.** — *Eusandalum bambeyi* Risbec, 1951.

**Type material.** — General collection. Lectotype ♀♀, specimen glued laterally to a rectangular card, mesosoma crushed, gaster collapsed, half of left antenna missing: "*Eusandalum* bambeyi Risbec/ Bamby [label detached from slide MNHN.14.65 that is missing, in Risbec’s handwriting]; Lectotypus ♀♀/ *Eusandalum* bambeyi Risb./ K.-J. Hedqvist det. 1965; "Eusandalum bambeyi".

One ♀ paratype, glued laterally to a rectangular card, both antennae broken beyond fl1, but glued next to the specimen, mesosoma crushed and only basal part of right wing present: "*Polymoria* bambeyi (Risb.)/ ♀♀/ K.-J. Hedqvist det. 69; Paratype; *Eusandalum* bambeyi (R.).

MNHN, ex. coll. ORSTOM.2.40. Paratype ♀♀, dry mounted, crushed under the coverslip, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: "Bamby/Wane. 1947./ *Eusandalum* bambeyi Risbec", in Gibson’s handwriting "PARALECTOTYPE/ *Eusandalum* bambeyi Risbec/ (Hedqvist, 1970)", and "TYPE [red label]; BONDY SEINE/ Coll. RISBEC/ C.S T ORSTOM".

**Remarks**

This species was described from two females and one male. Hedqvist (1970) redescribed the species and designated a lectotype. He classified it in the genus *Polymoria* Förster, 1856 whereas Bouček (1976b) retained the original combination. Contrary to Hedqvist (1970), our opinion is that the male paratype is not conspecific with the female lectotype. The slide MNHN.14.65 is missing, the specimens were remounted by Hedqvist and are presently housed in the general collection of the MNHN.

**Eusandalum bicristatum** Risbec, 1951

(Fig. 2A, E)


**Current taxonomic status.** — *Eusandalum bicristatum* Risbec, 1951.

**Type material.** — MNHN, ex. coll. ORSTOM.2.41. Holotype ♀♀♀ (by monotypy), about 3.5 mm in length, balsam-mounted laterally, badly squashed, the slide broken in two parts approximately at the level of the syntergum and fixed with adhesive tape, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: "*Eusandalum* bicristatum Risbec/ 1944 Bamby/Senegal/ TYPE [red label]; BONDY SEINE/ Coll. RISBEC/ C.S T ORSTOM".

**Non type material.** — General collection. A non-type card mounted female: *"Eusandalum/ (Eupelmidae)/ E. bicristatum/ IX-48 Risbec/ [label detached from slide MNHN.14.66, in Risbec’s handwriting; *E. bicristatum* and Risbec in a different ink]; Holotype/ Bouček/ 1975; Calosota aristidae/ Risb./ ♀♀/ K.-J. Hedqvist det. 69 [obviously a mislabeling]; Holotype/ ♀♀/ *Eusandalum* bicristatum Risb./ det. Z. Bouček, 1975/ not *Calosota aristidae*."

MNHN, ex. coll. ORSTOM.2.42. Male genitalia and mandible, which are parts of the second male mentioned by Risbec (1954b), labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: "*Eusandalum* bicristatum Risbec/ Penis Md. ♀♀".

MNHN, ex. coll. ORSTOM.2.43. A dry mounted male mentioned later by Risbec (1954b), labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: "*Eusandalum* bicristatum Risbec/ ex *Acaia* tortillis./ 40 km de Bechar/ Descarpentries".

**Eusandalum striatum** Risbec, 1952


**Current taxonomic status.** — *Eusandalum striatum* Risbec, 1952.

**Type material.** — General collection. Holotype ♀♀♀ (by monotypy): "Madagascar/ Antanimora; Museum Paris/ II.37/ A. Seyrig; Type [red label]; *Eusandalum* striatum Risbec; Museum Paris/ Coll. Risbec".

MNHN.1.74. Part of the right antenna of the holotype including fl1 to clava, dry mounted, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: "*Eupelmidae/ Eusandalum* striatum [last s corrected to m]/ Risbec/ T [large red letter] and ‘part of antennal of Holotype [red label]/ Fusu L./ 2011’."

**Remarks**

This species was described from a single female (Risbec 1951a, 1954b). The female on a rectangular card (see above) with a holotype label, a label by Hedqvist as "Calosota aristidae Risbec" and another by Bouček as "Holotype ♀♀ *Eusandalum* bicristatum Risb. not *Calosota aristidae*" is not the holotype, but probably the specimen from slide MNHN.14.66 that is missing. The holotype is the specimen on slide ORSTOM.2.41 because it is the correct size and has the correct locality data, and it has been labeled accordingly.

**Fanamokala perineti** Risbec, 1960

(Fig. 3B)

CURRENT TAXONOMIC STATUS. — *Eupelmus (Episolindelia) perineti* (Risbec, 1960) n. comb.

**TYPE MATERIAL.** — MNHN.5.14. Lectotype ♂ (here designated), encircled with black ink, and one ♂ paratype, both dry mounted under one coverslip; fragments of gastral segments dry mounted under the second one, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “*Fanamokalad perineti* Risbec/T [large red letter]” and “Elev. Du 7.4.51. N° G.230. Éclos le 17.4.51/ Inst. Scient. Madagascar/ Parasite de galle de tige de Fanamoka/ Perinet (A. R.).”

**REMARKS**

*Fanamokala* was described in Pteromalidae (Risbec, 1960b) but both syntypes are *Eupelmus (Episolindelia)* males. Consequently, *Fanamokala* is a junior synonym of *Eupelmus*, subgenus *Episolindelia* (n. syn.). The designated lectotype is the specimen with the head compressed and detached, but present, and with its body laterally compressed under the coverslip (Fig. 3B). The other male (paratype) is also compressed and has half of the gaster detached and mounted under the second coverslip.

**Macreupelmus aliberti** Risbec, 1951


*Anastatus ali* Bouček, 1976b: 349 (change of combination and replacement name).

**CURRENT TAXONOMIC STATUS.** — *Anastatus (Anastatus) ali* Bouček, 1976 n. stat. [new subgeneric status].

**TYPE MATERIAL.** — General collection. Lectotype ♂ (here designated), tip of the right antenna and the right hind wing broken, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “*Macreupelmus australis* Risbec” and “Madagascar/ Bekily/ reg. sud de l’île; Muséum Paris/ X.I.36/A. Seyrig; Type [red label]; Lectotype [red label]; Designated/ by Ebrahim/ June 2006 [red label].”

One ♂ paratype, minut-pin mounted, head, third valvulae, hind legs and one middle leg missing: “Madagascar/ Bekily/ reg. sud de l’île; Muséum Paris/ X.I.36/A. Seyrig; Museum Paris/ Coll. Risbec; Paratype [red label]; PARALECTOTYPE/ *Macreupelmus australis* Risbec/ Det. Fusu 2011”.

One ♂ paratype, minut-pin mounted, head, gaster, and one fore leg missing: “Madagascar/ Bekily/ reg. sud de l’île; Muséum Paris/ XI.38/A. Seyrig; Museum Paris/ Coll. Risbec; Paralectotype [red label]; PARALECTOTYPE/ *Macreupelmus australis* Risbec/ Det. Fusu 2011”.

MNHN.1.76. One ♂ paratype, dry mounted, dissected and crushed, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “Bekily/ *Macreupelmus* sp./ N° 2/ A. Seyrig; Eupelmidae/ *Macreupelmus australis* Risbec/ T [large red letter].”

**REMARKS**

A minut-pin mounted female on a pin that bears an identification label in Risbec’s handwriting was selected as lectotype. Bouček (1976b) wrongly considered this specimen as the holotype, but this cannot be regarded as a lectotype designation (ICZN Art. 74.6) because Risbec (1952) explicitly mentions four female syntypes from Bekily collected by A. Seyrig. We located two of the paratypes under *Calosoter melanoptera* Risbec, 1952 and the third in the slide collection. According to Bouček the species belongs to *Eupelmus*; he established the replacement name *Eupelmus austron* Bouček, 1976 for *Macreupelmus australis* Risbec, 1952 nec *Idoleupelmus (= Eupelmus) australis* Girault, 1915. The species is a synonym of *Eupelmus fiscollis* Risbec, 1952, described on page 109 in the same paper as *Macreupelmus australis*.

*Macreupelmus ovicida* Risbec, 1951


**CURRENT TAXONOMIC STATUS.** — *Anastatus (Anastatus) ovicida* (Risbec, 1951) n. stat. [new subgeneric status].

**TYPE MATERIAL.** — General collection. Lectotype ♂ (here designated), point mounted, labeled in Gibson’s handwriting: “*Anastatus* ovicida Risbec/ H. Aliberti/ n° 329; Lectotype/ (Gibson, 1991).”

Five ♂ paratypes, point mounted, labeled in Gibson’s handwriting: “*Macreupelmus Aliberti* Risbec,” MNHN.14.64. Empty wooden slide, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “aff Brasenial Eupelmidae/ Aliberti/ n° 329,/ VI.86; *Macreupelmus ovicida* [crossed off]/ Risbec/ Aliberti” and in Gibson’s handwriting “Syntypic series/ 6 ♂ ♂ point mounted/ by G. Gibson 1991”.

**REMARKS**

The lectotype selected by Gibson and the five paralectotypes are point-mounted and this lectotype designation is validated, tip of the right antenna and the right hind wing broken, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “*Macreupelmus australis* Risbec” and “Madagascar/ Bekily/ reg. sud de l’île; Muséum Paris/ XII.36/A. Seyrig; Type [red label]; Lectotype [red label]; Designated/ by Ebrahim/ June 2006 [red label].”


MNHN, ex. coll. ORSTOM.2.45. Fifteen ♂ and two ♂ paratypes, dry mounted in a wooden slide (two of the females mentioned in the original description are missing), slide labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “N° 635/ Aliberti/ ex orthoptères/ Abengourou; *Macreupelmus ovicida* Risbec”.
**A catalogue of Eupelmidae in Jean Risbec collection**

**OTHER MATERIAL.** — MNHN.14.63. Wooden slide with host's eggs, labeled in Risbec's handwriting: "♀. orthoptères/ parasités/ Albéert/ 63/! Abengourou/ mis[?] par.”.

**REMARKS**
The lectotype selected by G. Gibson and four syntypes are point-mounted. This lectotype designation is validated here. According to Bouček (1976b), the species clearly belongs to *Anastatus* and this is confirmed here.

**Mesocomys vuilleti** (Crawford, 1912)  
(Figs 1E, 2D)

*Anastatus vuilleti* Crawford, 1912: 5. Original description, ♀♂, French Senegal (now Mali), Koulikoro.


**IDENTITY.** — Males and females of *Mesocosmy* Cameron, 1905 plus several *Anastatus* females, but the species cannot be identified with confidence without remounting the specimens.

**SPECIMENS.** — MNHN.14.1 and 14.2. Both slides contain numerous *Mesocosmy* females dry mounted under one large coverslip, labeled in Risbec's handwriting: "Eupelmidae/ ex Cirina wy butyrophpermil Mesocomys vuilleti" Crwf.♀.


MNHN.14.4. One *Mesocosmy* and one Eupelmin female, dry mounted under two coverslips, labeled in Risbec's handwriting: "Bambey/ Mesocomys Vuilleti. Crwf."[pres etiquette].

MNHN.14.5. One dry mounted *Anastatus* female, labeled in Risbec's handwriting: "Eupelmin' Mesocomys vuilleti" Crwf.♀ ex Cirina wy. de/ Charaxes epjatui/ Bambeý.”

MNHN.14.6. Numerous *Mesocosmy* females, dry mounted under one coverslip and host's eggs glued with Canada balsam next to it, labeled in Risbec's handwriting: "Eupelmiade/ ex ponte/ Abengourou/ Albéert. 760./ avec Eulophídeas/ Mesocosmy Vuilleti/Crwf./ 16/".


MNHN.14.8. One *Anastatus* female, labeled in Risbec's handwriting: "Solíndenia/[crossed off]/ Mesocomy vuilleti/ Crwf.♀ ex Cirina wy. Chryospelch òlabougy/ VII.60/".


MNHN.14.10. Two *Mesocosmy* females, dry mounted under one coverslip, labeled in Risbec's handwriting: "♀-kiss@ 9.1.47/ Bambeý/ Mesocomy vuilleti/ Crwf.♀?"


MNHN.14.12. Two *Mesocosmy* females, dry mounted under one coverslip, labeled in Risbec's handwriting: "M. Bambeý/ Mesocomy vuilleti/ Crwf./ ex gouses Prasopis/"


MNHN.14.15. Numerous *Mesocosmy* females and males, dry mounted under one coverslip in a wooden slide, labeled in Risbec's handwriting: "Mesocomy vuilleti/ Crwf.♀ ex Cirina butyrophpermil/ 5.12.46/ Bambeý."

MNHN.14.16. Numerous *Mesocosmy* females and males in a wooden slide, dry mounted under one coverslip, labeled in Risbec's handwriting: "epip.[ illegible text]/ Eupelminiae/ Eupelminiae/ Mesocomy/ vuilleti/ Crwf."

MNHN.14.17. Several broken *Mesocosmy* females in a cardboard slide, labeled in Risbec's handwriting: "Mesocomy. vuilleti/ Crwf/ Solíndenia/ [crossed off]/ (Eupelmidea)/ ex Cirina wy. butyrophpermil/ II.85/".

MNHN.14.18. A few *Mesocosmy* females in a cardboard slide, labeled in Risbec's handwriting: "II.87/ Eupelminiae/ Mesocomy. vuilleti/ Solíndenia of [crossed off]/ Crwf/♀ ex Banne/ Albéert N° 17/".

MNHN. ex. coll. ORSTOM.2.47. Two *Mesocosmy* males and two *Anastatus* females, dry mounted under one coverslip, labeled in Risbec's handwriting: "ex chenillé/ Parména matthais/ 13 8.46/ Bambeý/ Mesocomy vuilleti/ Crwf.20/"

MNHN. ex. coll. ORSTOM.2.48. Numerous *Mesocosmy* male specimens and one female, dry mounted under one long coverslip, labeled in Risbec's handwriting: "Eupelminiae ex/ Cirina butyrophpermil/ Mesocomy vuilleti Crwf.♀/"

MNHN. ex. coll. ORSTOM.2.49. Three *Mesocosmy* males dry mounted in a cardboard slide, labeled in Risbec's handwriting: "Mesocomy vuilleti/ Crwf.♂/ ex Cirina butyrophpermil/ Vuill./ Bambeý."
as an intended new status. Risbec never listed the full species plus variety name in the index for any variety described in this paper, but simply the variety name under the genus.

The holotype is clearly conspecific with the specimen described by Ferrière (1938) as a morphotype of Neanastatus africanus Ferrière, 1938 with a yellow band on the mesoscutum. Neanastatus Girault, 1913 is a genus with a very uniform morphology, many species differing mostly in color pattern. It is not clear if in this case the color difference is of specific value or just intraspecific variability, as one of us (LF) could not find any other difference except color between the holotype of Neanastatus tenuis var. bicolor and the type material of Neanastatus africanus Ferrière (BMNH). However we take a conservative approach and treat *N. bicolor* as a distinct species. The examination of numerous specimens of *N. africanus*, including comparatively large series, shows that the mesoscutal color is a stable character.

**Distribution**

We have seen specimens of *N. africanus* from Botswana (13 ♀, one ♂, Serowe), Jordan (four ♀, four ♂, Dead Sea), Mozambique (one ♀, Niassa) (CNC), Namibia (one ♀, Keetmanshoop; one ♀, Gross Otavi), Nigeria (one ♀, Ibadan) (BMNH), Somalia (two ♀, one ♂, Mogadishu), South Africa (one ♀, Bloemfontein farm; 11 ♀, 17 ♂, Farm Bitlene; three ♀, two ♂, Transvaal; one ♀, 43 km NE Willowmore, all in CNC; one ♀, one ♂, Grahamstown in BMNH), Togo (two ♀, Kpélé Béme SW of Adagali and Retenue de Nangbé) (coll. AICF), Uganda (one ♀, Kawanda in BMNH; one ♀, Kibale Forest in CNC), Yemen (one ♀, 12 km NW Manakhah) (CNC), and Zimbabwe (three ♀, two ♂, Harare) (BMHN).

*Neanastatus bicolor* is more rarely collected. Except the specimen mentioned by Ferrière (1938) from Namibia and Risbec’s type from Senegal, we have seen specimens from Gambia (four ♀, Bakam) (BMNH), Ivory Coast (one ♀, Bouaké), South Africa (one ♀, one ♂, Aberdeen in BMNH; one ♀, Natal in CNC), Togo (one ♀, Fatchihaoe, 20 km NNW Tahou) (coll. AICF), and Uganda (one ♀, one ♂, Lira) (BMHN).

**Neanastatus tenuis var. platygasteri**

Risbec, 1956


**Current taxonomic status.** — *Neanastatus platygasteri* Risbec, 1956 n. stat.

**Type material.** — MNHN, ex. coll. ORSTOM.2.2. Holotype ♀ (by monotypy), dry mounted, in good condition except the wings, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “Neanastatus tenuis Ferrière/ var./ par de Platygaster pachypleuris/ Pouss. I.55. Descamps/ 222” and “Holotype [red label]; HOLOTYPE ♀/ Neanastatus tenuis platygasteri/ Risb./ Det. Fusu L. 2011”.

**Remarks**

The species used for the description of *N. platygasteri* is immature, with deformed wings and the antennae still encased in the pupal exuvia. The areas that are dark brown in fully matured *Neanastatus* specimens are of a pale brownish color and the yellow areas are dirty-yellow. Nevertheless, the specimen clearly belongs to a different species than *N. tenuis* Ferrière, 1938 (holotype in BMNH examined by LF).

**Oodera dakarensis** Risbec, 1957


**Current taxonomic status.** — *Eupelmus (Eupelmus) dakarensis* (Risbec, 1957) n. comb.

**Type material.** — MNHN, ex. coll. ORSTOM.2.54. Lectotype ♀ (here designated) and one ♂ paralectotype, dry mounted under the same coverslip, both in very good condition, but with antennae encased in pupal exuvia, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “Oodera dakarensis Risbec/ Senegal./ Dakar. types.” and “Lectotype [red label].

**Remarks**

This species was described from three females and one male. Only the above two specimens were located in MNHN. The female is here designated as lectotype.

**Paravignalia hemipterae** Risbec, 1951

(Fig. 1B)


*Anastatus aliberti* — Herting 1971: 90 (catalogued).

**Current taxonomic status.** — Synonym of *Anastatus (Anastatus) aliberti* Risbec, 1951.

**Type material.** — MNHN, ex. coll. ORSTOM.2.2. Lectotype ♂ (here designated), dry mounted, in good condition, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “Anastatus Aliberti. Risbec/ ex Holomecru/ s-ca cosa i.e./ Abengourou/ H. Alibert” and “Lectotype [red label]; [a blue round label]; LECTOTYPE ♂ / Paravignalia hemipterae/ Risbec/ Det. Fusu L. 2011” [see also under *Anastatus aliberti*].

MNHN.14.80. Five ♂ paralectotypes, dry mounted under one coverslip, three of them with heads missing, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “Anastatus / (Paravignalia)/ hemipterae. R/ ex /w Vitu/ mmnsi / sc e niscus / Bambye/ Risbec”.

MNHN.14.81. Fifteen ♂ paralectotypes, dry mounted under one coverslip, many of them damaged, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “s- plante sauvage/ Dagatigu/ / Abengourou/ Anastatus / crossed off” (Paravignalia/ hemipterae/ Risbec) [there is also a peace of a leaf with five eggs attached, glued on the same slide].

MNHN.14.83. Two ♂ paralectotypes, of which one with head missing, both dry mounted under one round coverslip together with three insect eggs, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “Anastatus / crossed off/ (Paravignalia)/ hemipterae/ Risbec/ ex /w Lepid./ Bambye”.

**Oedera dakarensis** Risbec, 1957


**Current taxonomic status.** — *Eupelmus (Eupelmus) dakarensis* (Risbec, 1957) n. comb.

**Type material.** — MNHN, ex. coll. ORSTOM.2.54. Lectotype ♀ (here designated) and one ♂ paralectotype, dry mounted under the same coverslip, both in very good condition, but with antennae encased in pupal exuvia, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “Oodera dakarensis Risbec/ Senegal./ Dakar. types.” and “Lectotype [red label].

**Remarks**

This species was described from three females and one male. Only the above two specimens were located in MNHN. The female is here designated as lectotype.
MNHN, ex. coll. ORSTOM.2.1. Seven ♀ paratypelectotypes, dry mounted under one coverslip, mostly in good condition, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “Miscogast. [crossed off] Eupelmidae [crossed off] ex ω Homoeocerus avec Hadronotus annulicornis Alibert 744/ Paravignalia hemipteræ Risbec”. MNHN, ex. coll. ORSTOM.2.3. Three ♀ paratypelectotypes, dry mounted under one coverslip, one specimen with head missing and another with broken antennae, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “Anastatus (Paravignalia) hemipteræ [overwritten in a different ink by]: Aliberti Risbec/ ex ω. Reduviidae [sic]/ Bamby/ Risbec” [see also under Anastatus aliberti]. MNHN, ex. coll. ORSTOM.2.11. Two ♀ paratypelectotypes, mounted in balsam under two coverslips, one badly crushed (only the entire one with long clava, hence the two males not conspecific), labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “= Paravignalia hemipteræ Risbec/ ex Nezara prunasis Anastatus [with a sinuous arrow pointing to = Paravignalia]”.

NON TYPE MATERIAL. — MNHN, ex. coll. ORSTOM.2.4. Two Anastatus males, dry mounted under one coverslip, clearly not conspecific with specimens on the previous slides, because of the antennal structure of the common Anastatus-type, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “Anastatus Aliberti Risbec/♂/ex ω H. subfasciata,/ Garoua l. 55/ Descamps. 223” [see also under Anastatus aliberti]. MNHN, ex. coll. ORSTOM.2.12. One male with the common Anastatus-type antennal structure, dry mounted, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “Anastatus hemipteræ Risb/♂/M’Bam[by] Wane.”. MNHN, ex. coll. ORSTOM.2.13. Twenty-seven Anastatus spp. males, dry mounted under one coverslip, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “Anastatus [crossed off]/Paravignalia hemipteræ Risbec/ ex ω Homoeocerus pallens ex yerburyi/ Garoua. 3-54 Descamps”.

REMARKS
This species was described based on a long series of males reared from various hosts (Risbec 1951a); the specimens mentioned in the original description under letters b and f were not located in MNHN. The specimens on the last three slides are not part of the type series as they were not mentioned in the original description. Because the type series is heterogeneous and includes males of several Anastatus species, the male on slide ORSTOM.2.2 is here designated lectotype. It is conspecific with the male on slide MNHN 14.22 (see under Anastatus aliberti) which contains also the lectotype and paratypelectotypes females of Anastatus aliberti; all four specimens were reared from eggs of Homoeocerus Burmeister, 1835 (Hemiptera, Coreidae) at Abengourou. Risbec (1955), followed by Hedqvist (1970), considered this species as a synonym of Anastatus aliberti whereas Bouček (1976b) was reluctant to accept this synonymy. Since the lectotype of Paravignalia hemipteræ is conspecific with a male that is most likely that of A. aliberti, this synonymy is accepted in the present paper.

Polymoria curculionis Risbec, 1951
(Fig. 1F, G)


CURRENT TAXONOMIC STATUS. — Calosota curculionis (Risbec, 1951).


MNHN.14.72. One ♀ paratypelectotype, dry mounted in a wooden slide in good condition, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “IX.76/ Polymoria curculionis Risbec; Eutrichosoma [crossed off] ex Cryptoba-this setarius”. MNHN.14.73. One ♀ paratypelectotype, balsam mounted in a wooden slide, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “Brasema [crossed off]/ 13VIII.49/ Polymorial curculionis Risbec”.

MNHN.14.74. Slide missing, 10 females point-mounted by David Brévière on 09/10/06. According to a personal communication by G. Gibson who examined the slide in 1991 it was originally labeled: “Polymoria curculionis Risbec; Tanaostigmodes X.18 [48?]”.

NON TYPE MATERIAL. — ORSTOM.2.56: Two ♀, dry mounted under one coverslip on a wooden slide, in good condition, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “(Eup. Tan)/ ex Camptor- rhinaul VIII.63.; Polymorial curculionis Risbec”.

REMARKS
This species was described from 17 females and one male. Specimens on slide ORSTOM.2.56 are not from the type series as they were collected subsequently and from a different host. On slide MNHN.14.74 there were originally 12 specimens (G. Gibson, pers. comm.), but only ten of them were found remounted. One female from this slide was selected as lectotype. It is entire and was labeled accordingly. Bouček (1976b) transferred the species to Calosota.

Polymoria halyomorphae Risbec, 1951


CURRENT TAXONOMIC STATUS. — Calosota halyomorphae (Risbec, 1951).


REMARKS
This species was described based on at least two specimens: “Longueur du corps: 3.2 et 2.85 mm”. Hedqvist (1970) reports
seeing two specimens on one slide (slide MNHN.14.68 is missing), but there is only one remounted female in the general collection (the lectotype). In BMNH there is a specimen without locality data, originating from Hedqvist’s personal collection but with an identification label by Hedqvist: “Caa-
lootal halyomorphae (Risb./ 9 K-J Hedqvist det. 69’). This is a paralectotype of Polymnia halyomorphae since Hedqvist (1970), when redescribing the species, mentions only the two Risbec’s syntypes, without any other additional specimens.

**Vignalia halyomorphae** Risbec, 1951


**Current Taxonomic Status.** — _Anastatus (Anastatus) halyomorphae_ (Risbec, 1951) rest. stat. and n. comb.

**Type Material.** — MNHN, ex. coll. ORSTOM.2.9. Lectotype ♂ (here designated), dry mounted, in good condition, with the head detached but present, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “Anastatus (Vignalia) halyomorphae Risbec/ Sénégal” and “TYPE [red label]; LECTOTYPE [red label]; _Vignalia halyomorphae_ ([crossed off] Risbec/ Sénégal)” and “TYPE [red label]; LECTOTYPE [red label]; ♂ designated/ by Ehriahmi/ 2006”.

MNHN.14.78. Two ♂ paralectotypes, dry mounted under one coverslip and some bits under a second coverslip, both with head detached, but only one head present, with left antenna missing beyond scape and right antenna missing the apical part, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “ex _Anastatus /Halyomorpha annulicornis_ III.42/ _Anastatus nezarae_ R [later addition in a different ink] = [in the same different ink] _Vignalia/ halyomorphae_ Risbec/”.

MNHN, ex. coll. ORSTOM.2.8. One ♂ paralectotype, dry mounted, crushed under the coverslip and with both antennae missing, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “Vignalia /halyomorphae Risbec/ Syn.; _Anastatus;/ ex Halyomorpha annulicornis_ - III.42/ _Anastatus nezarae_ R [later addition in a different ink] = [in the same different ink] _Vignalia/ halyomorphae_ Risbec/”.

**Non Type Material.** — MNHN.14.79. A dry mounted _Anastatus_ male, completely crushed under the coverslip, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “Anastatus /halyomorphae [crossed off] Risbec/ = _Vignalia halyomorphae_ /ex _Anastatus_/ Papilio dendosaic _42.1(?)42, Bamby_.

MNHN, ex. coll. ORSTOM.2.10. Two _Anastatus_ males mounted in balsam under the same coverslip, labeled in Risbec’s handwriting: “Anastatus /Vignalia/ halyomorphae R /ex _Anastatus_/ (Chrysopo-
cche ?)/ Bamby/”.

**Remarks**

Males on slides MNHN.14.79 and ORSTOM.2.10 are not part of the type series, as the species was described based on males reared from _Halyomorpha annulicornis_ (Signoret, 1858) eggs (Hemiptera, Pentatomidae) and one specimen collected on black-eyed pea (niébé). Specimens on these two slides were reared from Lepidoptera eggs and have antennae with a very long clava. Specimens on slides MNHN, ORSTOM.2.8, 2.9 and MNHN.14.78 have the right labels and are all regarded as syntypes, but each slide apparently contains males of a different species (i.e. three species involved). Although the male on slide ORSTOM.2.8 fits better the original description, it lacks both antennae and the head is badly damaged. Because of this, the male on slide ORSTOM.2.9, collected on black-eyed pea (niébé), is selected as lectotype.

The original description wrongly states that the species was described based on both females and males. Risbec (1955), synonymized _Vignalia halyomorphae_ under _Anastatus nezarae_ Risbec, 1951 (= _A. apantelesi_). Nonveiller (1984) has repeated this synonymy but it does not seem to be supported because, as noted above, Risbec identified as _Vignalia halyomorphae_ the males of at least three different _Anastatus_ species. Hedqvist (1970) accidentally listed _V. halyomorphae_ as a synonym of _Anastatus apantelesi_ var. _pseudocrebotrae_ Risbec, 1951.

**Acknowledgements**

The first author is grateful to Natalie Dale-Skey Papilloud, Andrew Polaszek and John S. Noyes (BMNH), and Gary A. P. Gibson and Lisa Bears (CNC) for all their help during his work in the respective collections. Our sincerest thanks are due to Gerard Delvare (Cirad / UMR CBGP) and Gary Gibson for their useful suggestions that much improved this catalogue. LF visit to MNHN in 2011 was supported by the SYNTHESYS Project (http://www.synthesys.info/) which is financed by European Community Research Infrastructure Action under the FP7 “Capacities” Program (FR-TAF-1155). This work received support from a grant of the Romanian National Authority for Scientific Research, CNCS - UEFISCDI, project number PN-II-RU-TE-2012-3-0057.

**References**


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Submitted on 6 March 2014; accepted on 29 April 2015; published on 25 September 2015.